Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ)
Office of Environmental Services

STATEMENT OF BASIS

St. Rose Terminal
International Matex Tank Terminal
St. Rose, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana
Agency Interest Number: 4885
Activity Number: PER20070012 and PER20070013
Draft Permit Nos. 2520-00033-V3 and PSD-LA-736

I. APPLICANT:

Company:
International Matex Tank Terminals (IMTT)
PO Box 159
St. Rose, LA 70087

Facility:
St. Rose Terminal
11842 River Road
St. Rose, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana
Approximate UTM coordinates are 775.05 kilometers East and 3322.00 kilometers North, Zone 15

II. FACILITY AND CURRENT PERMIT STATUS:

The St. Rose Terminal is a bulk liquid storage facility. Various products (vegetable oil, chemicals, petroleum products, etc.) are pumped into the tanks for storage and then pumped out as required. The sources of air pollution are the storage tanks, diesel engines, heaters, loading racks and docks, boilers, marine vapor recovery unit, and equipment fugitives. Most of the tanks are equipped with either fixed roofs or floating roofs. There are hot oil heaters and boilers used to heat products (with very low vapor pressure) in tanks before transferring them to prevent the development of high viscosity or solidification of the product.

The facility is a Part 70 source and operates under a Part 70 permit as well as a PSD permit:

Permit Number	Units or Sources	Date Issued
PSD-LA-705	St. Rose Terminal – Heavy Fuel Oil Tanks	02/16/2005
2520-00033-V2	St. Rose Terminal	04/25/2008

St. Rose Terminal
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St. Rose, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana
Agency Interest Number: 4885
Activity Number: PER20070012 and PER20070013
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III. PROPOSED PERMIT / PROJECT INFORMATION:

Permit Application Submittal Information

IMTT submitted an application and Emission Inventory Questionnaire (EIQ) dated November 29, 2007, as well as additional information dated May 2, 2008, requesting a Part 70 permit modification and an initial PSD permit.

Project description

IMTT is proposing the following changes at the facility as part of a major modification to the existing Part 70 permit:

1. Replace six of the eight existing hot oil heaters in a phased construction plan. The phased construction plan is as follows:

    a. Phase I – IMTT will operate the eight existing hot oil heaters (Heater Nos. 144-82, 145-82, 146-82, 147-82, 148-82, 149-82, 150-82, and 151-82). During Phase I, the existing hot oil heaters will be fired with only natural gas or No. 2 Fuel Oil having a maximum sulfur content of 0.1%.

    b. Phase II – Three new 37.8 MM BTU/hr hot oil heaters, Emission Point Nos. 145-05, 147-05, and 148-05, will replace three existing hot oil heaters (Heater Nos. 145-82, 147-82, and 148-82). The three new heaters will operate with five of the existing heaters, with three of the existing hot oil heaters being removed from the site to allow the installation of three additional new heaters. During Phase II, all of the hot oil heaters will be fired on natural gas or No. 2 Fuel Oil having a maximum sulfur content of 0.1%. No. 2 Fuel Oil will be limited to 2,430,000 gallons total per year in the three new hot oil heaters, Emission Point Nos. 145-05, 147-05, and 148-05.

    c. Phase III - Three new 37.8 MM BTU/hr hot oil heaters, Emission Point Nos. 149-07, 150-07, and 151-07, will replace three more existing hot oil heaters (Heater Nos. 149-82, 150-82, and 151-82). The three new heaters and three heaters installed in Phase II will operate with two of the existing heaters (Emission Point Nos. 144-82 and 146-82). During Phase III, all of the hot oil heaters will be fired on natural gas or No. 2 Fuel Oil having a maximum sulfur content of 0.1%. No. 2 Fuel Oil will be limited to 4,860,000 gallons total per year in the six new hot oil heaters, Emission Point Nos. 145-05, 147-05, 148-05, 149-07, 150-07, and 151-07.

St. Rose Terminal
International Matex Tank Terminals
St. Rose, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana
Agency Interest Number: 4885
Activity Number: PER20070012 and PER20070013
Draft Permit No. 2520-00033-V3 and PSD-LA-736

2. Replace Boiler No. 2, Emission Point No. 33-89, with a 32.66 MM BTU/hr boiler identified as Boiler No. 3, Emission Point No. 41-07.

3. Add eighteen (18) new Heavy Fuel Oil tanks that will be capped under Heavy Fuel Oil/Asphalt Tank Emission Cap 3 and identified as follows:
   a. Tank 900 Vertical Fixed Roof Tank, Emission Point No. 22-07
   b. Tank 901 Vertical Fixed Roof Tank, Emission Point No. 23-07
   c. Tank 902 Vertical Fixed Roof Tank, Emission Point No. 24-07
   d. Tank 903 Vertical Fixed Roof Tank, Emission Point No. 25-07
   e. Tank 904 Vertical Fixed Roof Tank, Emission Point No. 26-07
   f. Tank 905 Vertical Fixed Roof Tank, Emission Point No. 27-07
   g. Tank 906 Vertical Fixed Roof Tank, Emission Point No. 28-07
   h. Tank 907 Vertical Fixed Roof Tank, Emission Point No. 29-07
   i. Tank 908 Vertical Fixed Roof Tank, Emission Point No. 30-07
   j. Tank 909 Vertical Fixed Roof Tank, Emission Point No. 31-07
   k. Tank 910 Vertical Fixed Roof Tank, Emission Point No. 32-07
   l. Tank 911 Vertical Fixed Roof Tank, Emission Point No. 33-07
   m. Tank 912 Vertical Fixed Roof Tank, Emission Point No. 34-07
   n. Tank 913 Vertical Fixed Roof Tank, Emission Point No. 35-07
   o. Tank 914 Vertical Fixed Roof Tank, Emission Point No. 36-07
   p. Tank 915 Vertical Fixed Roof Tank, Emission Point No. 37-07
   q. Tank 603 Vertical Fixed Roof Tank, Emission Point No. 38-07
   r. Tank 604 Vertical Fixed Roof Tank, Emission Point No. 39-07

4. Add a truck loading rack, Emission Point No. 40-07, for the loading/unloading of heavy fuel oil/asphalt products.

5. Reconcile Fugitive Emissions, Emission Point No. 2-96, to account for additional emissions from new piping for the heavy fuel oil tank construction project.

6. Eliminate No. 6 Fuel Oil Usage as an option for combustion in the Boilers and Hot Oil Heaters.

St. Rose Terminal
International Matex Tank Terminals
St. Rose, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana
Agency Interest Number: 4885
Activity Number: PER20070012 and PER20070013
Draft Permit No. 2520-00033-V3 and PSD-LA-736

Permitted Air Emissions

Estimated emissions in tons per year are as follows:

Pollutant	Before	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Change
PM_{10}	78.31	65.32	66.27	67.20	- 11.11
SO_2	368.69	168.64	185.85	203.05	-165.64
NO_X	1188.46	1156.45	1157.14	1157.83	- 30.63
CO	340.21	358.19	343.73	329.26	- 10.95
VOC *	1343.26	1412.07	1412.66	1413.25	+ 69.99

*VOC LAC 33:III Chapter 51 Toxic Air Pollutants (TAPs):

Pollutant	Before	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Change
1,3-Butadiene	0.175	0.175	0.175	0.175	-
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	-
Benzene	9.46	10.74	10.74	10.74	+ 1.28
Biphenyl	0.46	0.52	0.52	0.52	+ 0.06
Cumene	3.41	3.90	3.90	3.90	+ 0.49
Diethanolamine	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	-
Ethyl benzene	7.91	8.83	8.83	8.83	+ 0.92
Formaldehyde	7.96	7.99	8.06	8.11	+ 0.15
Methanol	41.72	41.72	41.72	41.72	-
Methylnaphthalene	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	-
MTBE	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	-
Naphthalene	4.84	5.53	5.53	5.53	+ 0.69
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	-
Styrene	5.96	5.96	5.96	5.96	-
Toluene	19.78	22.22	22.22	22.22	+ 2.44
Xylene	28.92	32.20	32.20	32.20	+ 3.28
n-Hexane	17.49	19.54	19.54	19.54	+ 2.05
Total	148.197	159.437	159.507	159.557	+11.36

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Agency Interest Number: 4885
Activity Number: PER20070012 and PER20070013
Draft Permit No. 2520-00033-V3 and PSD-LA-736

	Before	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Change
Other VOC in TPY:	1195.063	1253.633	1253.153	1253.693	+58.63

Non-VOC LAC 33:III Chapter 51 Toxic Air Pollutants (TAPs):

Pollutant	Before	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Change
Ammonia	31.09	31.09	31.09	31.09	-
Hydrochloric acid	0.03	0.07	0.16	0.24	+0.21
Hydrogen sulfide	13.17	14.54	14.54	14.54	+1.37
Sulfuric acid	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	-
Total	44.29	45.70	45.79	45.87	+1.58

Prevention of Significant Deterioration Applicability

PSD Analysis for the Heavy Fuel Oil Tank Construction Project: IMTT proposes to construct eighteen (18) Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) storage tanks, including modifications to heavy fuel oil handling operations, and install six new 37.8 MM BTU/hr hot oil heaters. The new hot oil heaters will ultimately replace six of the existing heaters in the terminal's hot oil heating system in a phased program of construction.

Emission increases for the Heavy Fuel Oil Tank Construction Project in tons per year are as follows:

Pollutant	Baseline Actual	Potential to Emit	Project Increase	PSD De Minimis	PSD Triggered
PM_{10}	-	7.89	+ 7.89	15	NO
SO_2	-	34.89	+34.89	40	NO
NO_X	-	80.40	+80.40	40	YES
CO	-	37.44	+37.44	100	NO
VOC	-	94.08	+94.08	40	YES

An actual to potential analysis of the project showed that NO_X and VOC are above its significance level. Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) review is required.

BACT Determination for NO_X from Heaters

BACT is determined to be low NO_X burners on each heater. The emission limit will vary depending on the fuel fired. While firing 100% natural gas the NO_X BACT limit will be 0.036 lb/MM BTU and while firing 100% oil, the limit will be 0.166 lb/MM BTU.

St. Rose Terminal
International Matex Tank Terminals
St. Rose, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana
Agency Interest Number: 4885
Activity Number: PER20070012 and PER20070013
Draft Permit No. 2520-00033-V3 and PSD-LA-736

BACT Determination for VOC from Heaters

BACT is determined to good combustion practices for VOC emissions from heaters with a VOC emission limit of 0.0055 lb/MM BTU at the heaters' maximum firing rate which is consistent with VOC limits found in the RACT, BACT, LAER Clearinghouse (RBLC) for similar recently permitted units.

BACT Determination for VOC from Heavy Fuel Oil Storage Tanks

BACT is determined to be fixed roof tanks for these sources and the materials that will be stored in the tanks.

BACT Determination for VOC from Loading Rack

BACT is determined to be the use of submerged filling for the new truck loadout operation. This work practice standard represents VOC BACT for this emission source.

A more thorough discussion of the BACT selection process can be found in PSD-LA-736.

PSD Analysis for Boiler Replacement: IMTT proposes to replace No. 2 Boiler, Emission Point No. 33-89, with a 32.66 MM BTU/hr Boiler (No. 3 Boiler, Emission Point No. 41-07).

The boiler replacement is separate and distinct from the Heavy Fuel Oil Tank Construction Project mentioned above. The St. Rose terminal uses steam primarily for heating the contents of barges and railcars. Steam is also used to heat the contents of a limited number of tanks that are not served by the hot oil heating system. Accordingly, this PSD analysis was handled separately from the Heavy Fuel Oil Tank Construction Project.

Emission increases for the boiler replacement in tons per year are as follows:

Pollutant	Baseline Actual	Potential to Emit	Project Increase	PSD De Minimis	PSD Triggered
PM_{10}	-	2.04	+ 2.04	15	NO
SO_2	-	7.25	+ 7.25	40	NO
NO_X	-	17.26	+17.26	40	NO
CO	-	5.56	+ 5.56	100	NO
VOC	-	0.77	+ 0.77	40	NO

An actual to potential analysis of the project showed that no pollutant increased in excess of its significance level. Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) review is not required.

St. Rose Terminal
International Matex Tank Terminals
St. Rose, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana
Agency Interest Number: 4885
Activity Number: PER20070012 and PER20070013
Draft Permit No. 2520-00033-V3 and PSD-LA-736

This application was reviewed for compliance with the Louisiana Preconstruction and Part 70 operating permit program. It was also reviewed for compliance with Louisiana Air Quality Regulations, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), and Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD).

MACT requirements

This facility is a major source of Toxic Air Pollutants (TAPs) pursuant to LAC 33:III.Chapter 51. Benzene, biphenyl, 1,3-butadiene, naphthalene, styrene, and xylenes emissions (Class I and II) from the facility are above the Minimum Emission Rate (MER) under LAC 33:III.Chapter 51 and are controlled by Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT). Ammonia, methanol, toluene, and hydrogen sulfide emissions are Class III TAPs and do not require MACT analysis under LAC 33:III.Chapter 51. Impact on air quality will be below Toxic Ambient Air Standards and National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

St. Rose Terminal is subject to a federal NESHAP regulation, 40 CFR 63 Subpart EEEE – National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Organic Liquid Distribution (Non-Gasoline).

Air Modeling Analysis

Dispersion Model(s) Used: ISC and AERMOD

Pollutant	Time Period	Calculated Maximum Ground Level Concentration	Louisiana Toxic Air Pollutant Ambient Air Quality Standard or (National Ambient Air Quality Standard {NAAQS})
NO_2[1]	Annual	51.71 µg/m^3	(100 µg/m^3)
SO_2[1]	3-Hour	954.83 µg/m^3	(1,300 µg/m^3)
	24-Hour	343.81 µg/m^3	(365 µg/m^3)
	Annual	27.78 µg/m^3	(80 µg/m^3)
CO[1]	1-Hour	9,412.77 µg/m^3	(40,000 µg/m^3)
	8-Hour	6,831.51 µg/m^3	(10,000 µg/m^3)

[1] Model results are from the Initial Part 70 Permit except for NO_2. NO_2 was modeled for this modification as required for PSD. Model was not rerun for the other criteria pollutants as changes to criteria pollutants were either reduced or the increases were not

significant. Other than NO_2, the worst case scenario from the Initial Part 70 Permit included use of No. 6 fuel oil, which is being eliminated in this modification.

Impact on air quality from St. Rose Terminal will be below the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and the Louisiana Ambient Air Standards (AAS) beyond industrial property.

General Condition XVII Activities

The facility will comply with the applicable requirements of General Condition XVII of the Louisiana Air Emission Permit General Conditions in the Title V Permit. For a list of approved General Condition XVII Activities, refer to Section VIII of the draft Part 70 permit. These releases are small and will have an insignificant impact on air quality.

Insignificant Activities

All Insignificant Activities are authorized under LAC 33:III.501.B.5. For a list of approved Insignificant Activities, refer to Section IX of the draft Part 70 permit.

IV. Permit Shields

A permit shield was not requested.

V. Periodic Monitoring

Fugitive emissions must be monitored according to the provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart EEEE. The new heaters and new boiler must monitor sulfur in the fuel in accordance with 40 CFR 60 Subpart Dc. The facility operates under several emission caps. The facility must monitor throughput, hours of operation, fuel usage, and emissions as applicable.

VI. Applicability and Exemptions of Selected Subject Items

Regulatory applicability, standards, monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements are provided in the Facility Specific Requirements Section of the draft permit. The table below summarizes highlights of the regulatory applicability for each emission point.

Source ID No.:	Requirement	Applicability

St. Rose Terminal
International Matex Tank Terminals
St. Rose, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana
Agency Interest Number: 4885
Activity Number: PER20070012 and PER20070013
Draft Permit No. 2520-00033-V3 and PSD-LA-736

Source ID No.:	Requirement	Applicability
2-96 – Fugitive Emissions	40 CFR 63 Subpart EEEE – National Emission Standards for HAPs: Organic Liquids Distribution (Non-Gasoline)	Comply with the requirements for pumps, valves, and sampling connections in 40 CFR 63 Subpart TT (control level 1), Subpart UU (control level 2), or Subpart HH (40 CFR 63.2346, Table 4 item 3). Facility has elected to comply with 40 Subpart TT (control level 1).
	LAC 33:III.2121 – Fugitive Emission Control	DOES NOT APPLY – Facility is not a SOCMI, MTBE, or polymer manufacturing facility
	LAC 33:III.2111 – Pumps and Compressors	Equip pumps and compressors handling VOCs having a true vapor pressure of 1.5 psia or greater with mechanical seals or other equivalent equipment.
	LAC 33:III.5109 – Emission Control and Reduction Requirements and Standards	Shall conduct a LDAR program meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 63 Subpart EEEE for equipment requiring MACT.
145-05, 147-05, 148-05, 149-07, 150-07, 151-07 Heaters 2A, 4A, 5A, 6A, 7A, 8A	40 CFR 60 Subpart Dc – Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	Facility must comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart Dc when firing distillate oil.
	LAC 33:III.1101 – Control of Air Pollution From Smoke	Emission of smoke from combustion devices shall be controlled so shade is less than 20% opacity.
	LAC 33:III.1313 – Emissions from Fuel Burning Equipment	Particulate matter emissions shall be limited to 0.6 lb/MM BTU of heat input.
	LAC 33:III.1513.C – Emission Limitations – SO_2	Record and retain at the site sufficient data to show annual potential sulfur dioxide emissions.
	LAC 33:III.5109 – Emission Control and Reduction Requirements and Standards (State Only).	DOES NOT APPLY – Emissions from the combustion of Group 1 virgin fossil fuels are exempt from LAC 33:III.Chapter 51.
22-07 through 39-07 Heavy Fuel Oil Tanks	Storage of Volatile Organic Compounds [LAC 33:III.2103]	DOES NOT APPLY. The tank does not store VOC with a vapor pressure of 1.5 psia or greater.
	NSPS Subpart Kb – Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984. [40 CFR 60.110b]	DOES NOT APPLY. Storage vessels of volatile organic liquids having a capacity greater than 151 m^3 and storing a material having a true vapor pressure less than 3.5 kPA are not affected sources. 40 CFR 63.110b(b)

St. Rose Terminal
International Matex Tank Terminals
St. Rose, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana
Agency Interest Number: 4885
Activity Number: PER20070012 and PER20070013
Draft Permit No. 2520-00033-V3 and PSD-LA-736

Source ID No.:	Requirement	Applicability
22-07 through 39-07 Heavy Fuel Oil Tanks (Continued)	NESHAP 40 CFR 63 Subpart EEEE – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Organic Liquids Distribution (Non-Gasoline) [40 CFR 63.2338]	DOES NOT APPLY. Material stored does not meet the definition of an organic liquid based on 40 CFR 63 Subpart EEEE.
	LAC 33:III.5109 – Emission Control and Reduction Requirements and Standards (State Only).	Control emissions of toxic air pollutants to a degree that constitutes Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) as approved by DEQ. MACT is determined to be no controls since material stored does not meet the definition of an organic liquid under 40 CFR 63 Subpart EEEE.
40-07 Truck Rack	Control of Emissions of Organic Compounds – VOC Loading [LAC 33:III.2107]	DOES NOT APPLY. Does not apply as per the requirements of LAC 33:III.2107.A.1. True vapor pressure at loading conditions less than 1.5 psia.
	NESHAP 40 CFR 63 Subpart EEEE – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Organic Liquids Distribution (Non-Gasoline) [40 CFR 63.2338]	DOES NOT APPLY. Material loaded is exempt from the definition of organic liquid in Subpart EEEE.
	LAC 33:III.5109 – Emission Control and Reduction Requirements and Standards (State Only).	Control emissions of toxic air pollutants to a degree that constitutes Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) as approved by DEQ. No additional controls determined as MACT.
41-07 Boiler No. 3	40 CFR 60 Subpart Dc – Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	Facility must comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart Dc when firing distillate oil.
	LAC 33:III.1101 – Control of Air Pollution From Smoke	Emission of smoke from combustion devices shall be controlled so shade is less than 20% opacity.
	LAC 33:III.1313 – Emissions from Fuel Burning Equipment	Particulate matter emissions shall be limited to 0.6 lb/MM BTU of heat input.
	LAC 33:III.1513.C – Emission Limitations – SO_2	Record and retain at the site sufficient data to show annual potential sulfur dioxide emissions.
	LAC 33:III.5109 – Emission Control and Reduction Requirements and Standards (State Only).	DOES NOT APPLY – Emissions from the combustion of Group 1 virgin fossil fuels are exempt from LAC 33:III.Chapter 51.

St. Rose Terminal
International Matex Tank Terminals
St. Rose, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana
Agency Interest Number: 4885
Activity Number: PER20070012 and PER20070013
Draft Permit No. 2520-00033-V3 and PSD-LA-736

VII. Streamlined Requirements

Unit or Plant Site	Programs Being Streamlined	Stream Applicability	Overall Most Stringent Program
St. Rose Terminal	N/A	N/A	N/A

St. Rose Terminal
International Matex Tank Terminals
St. Rose, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana
Agency Interest Number: 4885
Activity Number: PER20070012 and PER20070013
Draft Permit No. 2520-00033-V3 and PSD-LA-736

VIII. Glossary

Best Available Control Technologies (BACT) - An emissions limitation (including a visible emission standard) based on the maximum degree of reduction for each pollutant subject to regulation under this part which would be emitted from any proposed major stationary source or major modification which the administrative authority, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such source or modification through application of production processes or available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of such pollutant.

CAM - Compliance Assurance Monitoring rule – A federal air regulation under 40 CFR Part 64

Carbon Black - A black colloidal substance consisting wholly or principally of amorphous carbon and used to make pigments and ink.

Carbon Monoxide (CO) – (Carbon monoxide) a colorless, odorless gas produced by incomplete combustion of any carbonaceous (gasoline, natural gas, coal, oil, etc.) material.

Cooling Tower – A cooling system used in industry to cool hot water (by partial evaporation) before reusing it as a coolant.

Continuous Emission Monitoring System (CEMS) – The total combined equipment and systems required to continuously determine air contaminants and diluent gas concentrations and/or mass emission rate of a source effluent.

Cyclone – A control device that uses centrifugal force to separate particulate matter from the carrier gas stream.

Duct Burner – A device that combusts fuel and that is placed in the exhaust duct from another source (such as a stationary gas turbine, internal combustion engine, kiln, etc.) to allow the firing of additional fuel to heat the exhaust gases before the exhaust gases enter a steam generating unit.

Federally Enforceable Specific Condition - A federally enforceable specific condition written to limit the potential to Emit (PTE) of a source that is permanent, quantifiable, and practically enforceable. In order to meet these requirements, the draft permit containing the federally enforceable specific condition must be placed on public notice and include the following conditions:

- A clear statement of the operational limitation or condition which limits the source's potential to emit;
- Recordkeeping requirements related to the operational limitation or condition;

- A requirement that these records be made available for inspection by LDEQ personnel;
- A requirement to report for the previous calendar year.

Grandfathered Status- Those facilities that were under actual construction or operation as of June 19, 1969, the signature date of the original Clean Air Act. These facilities are not required to obtain a permit. Facilities that are subject to Part 70 (Title V) requirements lose grandfathered status and must apply for a permit.

Heat Recovery Steam Generator (HRSG) – A steam generator that recovers exhaust heat from a gas turbine, and provides economizing and steam generation surfaces.

Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S) - A colorless inflammable gas having the characteristic odor of rotten eggs, and found in many mineral springs. It is produced by the action of acids on metallic sulfides, and is an important chemical reagent.

Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) - The maximum degree of reduction in emissions of each air pollutant subject to LAC 33:III.Chapter 51 (including a prohibition on such emissions, where achievable) that the administrative authority, upon review of submitted MACT compliance plans and other relevant information and taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emission reduction, as well as any non-air-quality health and environmental impacts and energy requirements, determines is achievable through application of measures, processes, methods, systems, or techniques.

NESHAP - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants –Air emission standards for specific types of facilities, as outlined in 40 CFR Parts 61 through 63

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) - Compounds whose molecules consists of nitrogen and oxygen.

Nonattainment New Source Review (NNSR) - A New Source Review permitting program for major sources in geographic areas that do not meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) at 40 CFR Part 50. Nonattainment NSR is designed to ensure that emissions associated with new or modified sources will be regulated with the goal of improving ambient air quality.

NSPS - New Source Performance Standards – Air emission standards for specific types of facilities, as outlined in 40 CFR Part 60

Organic Compound - Any compound of carbon and another element. Examples: Methane (CH_4), Ethane (C_2H_6), Carbon Disulfide (CS_2)

Part 70 Operating Permit- Also referred to as a Title V permit, required for major sources as defined in 40 CFR 70 and LAC 33:III.507. Major sources include, but are not limited to, sources which have the potential to emit: $\geq$ 10 tons per year of any toxic air pollutant; $\geq$ 25 tons of total

toxic air pollutants; and ≥ 100 tons per year of regulated pollutants (unless regulated solely under 112(r) of the Clean Air Act) (25 tons per year for sources in non-attainment parishes).

PM_{10}- Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured by the method in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 50, Appendix J.

Potential to Emit (PTE) - The maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design.

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) – A New Source Review permitting program for major sources in geographic areas that meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) at 40 CFR Part 50. PSD requirements are designed to ensure that the air quality in attainment areas will not degrade.

Selective Catlaytic Reduction (SCR) – A noncombustion control technology that destroys NO_X by injecting a reducing agent (e.g., ammonia) into the flue gas that, in the presence of a catalyst (e.g., vanadium, titanium, or zeolite), converts NO_X into molecular nitrogen and water.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) – An oxide of sulfur.

TAP - Toxic Air Pollutant (LDEQ acronym for air pollutants regulated under LAC 33 Part III, Chapter 51, Tables 1 through 3).

Title V permit – See Part 70 Operating Permit.

"Top Down" approach – An approach which requires use of the most stringent control technology found to be technically feasible and appropriate based on environmental, energy, economic, and cost impacts.

Turbine – A rotary engine in which the kinetic energy of a moving fluid is converted into mechanical energy by causing a bladed rotor to rotate.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) - Any organic compound which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions; that is, any organic compound other than those which the administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency designates as having negligible photochemical reactivity.